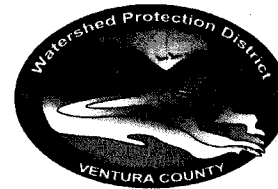


# Ventura County Watershed Protection District



**PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY**  
**JEFF PRATT**  
Agency Director

June 16, 2016

Marlene H. Dortch, FCC Secretary  
Office of the Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street S W  
Washington, DC 20554

Received & Inspected

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FCC Mailroom

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**Tully Clifford, Director**  
Watershed Protection District

**Karl Novak**  
Operations & Maintenance

**Bruce Rindahl**  
Watershed Resources &  
Technology

**Peter Sheydayi**  
Design & Construction

**Sergio Vargas**  
Watershed Planning & Permits

Re: Letter in response to RM-11681 Petition for Rulemaking: Ligado's Request to Allocate 1675-1680 MHz Band for Terrestrial Mobile Use Shared with Federal Use; Ex Parte Submission in IB Docket No. 12-340

Dear Secretary Dortch:

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On behalf of Ventura County, I am writing you in order to urge you to safeguard the 1675-1680 MHz spectrum band currently used to receive and transmit hydrologic data for public safety specifically with the use of the Geostationary Orbiting Environmental Satellites (GOES) along with the forthcoming GOES-Series-R Satellites.

Ventura County is dedicated to reducing injuries, deaths, and property damage caused by floods. Reliable flood forecasting and early detection of flood conditions are critical components of an effective local flood warning program. For over three decades, user groups have maintained close associations with private sector vendors, consultants and government agencies involved with the business of flood warning. This has contributed substantially to the technological advancement of automated real-time monitoring systems. In addition to flood warning, these technologies are useful in many other areas of water resource management and planning.

Ventura County is specifically concerned with the real-time delivery of stream, rainfall and other crucial hydrological and meteorological data during high risk storm events. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service also heavily relies on this data for issuing life-saving flood warnings to the public.

Ground receiving stations reliant on this real-time data are operated and funded by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and many regional, state and local water resources and flood control agencies. Across the nation, federal and non-federal agencies work closely together in collecting, sharing, and analyzing this hydrologic data to reduce loss of life, injuries, property damage, school and business closures, and post-flood recovery costs.

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**Reliable, accurate, and timely data is imperative for flood warnings, emergency management, operational hydrologic models, water supply management, reservoir operations, and recreation safety. Anything less than real-time information transmitted via the GOES and GOES-R satellites using this spectrum will threaten public safety. We believe the risk of radio frequency interference from sharing this spectrum with commercial terrestrial broadband towers, which are many times stronger than the weak signals relayed via these satellites from space, is a significant threat to the continuing operation of this service.**

In addition, emergency managers, first responders, public works officials, engineers, flood control districts, river authorities, reservoir operators, environmental agencies, local news media, and many others rely heavily on GOES radio frequencies (and will rely upon GOES-R frequencies post launch in 2016) to collect real-time hydrologic data and disseminate urgent warning information. Without this time sensitive information, it would not be possible for these people and their public safety organizations to fulfill critical missions related to floods, hurricanes, droughts, dams, levees, tsunamis and other hydrologic hazards.

**These users of real-time flood information and the vast numbers of citizens and decision makers who rely on their flood communications cannot risk delayed delivery or loss of this information. Unacceptable delays or losses would result from interference in this band that has not been appropriately accounted for in Ligado/New LightSquared planning, as noted in their filings.**

Flooding and drought accounts for a significant amount of the billion dollar weather disasters as tracked and reported by NOAA. The Data Collection System (DCS) data relayed by GOES/GOES-R satellites provide an essential contribution to reducing the impacts of these flooding and drought events.

Ventura County understands that the proposed high power commercial wireless services are likely to interfere with the low power GOES/GOES-R satellite transmissions to ground receiving stations, especially since these stations will not likely be subject to protection zones.

Manufacturers of receiving equipment have concerns that interference to such strong signals at 1680 MHz will be nearly impossible to mitigate at 1679-1680.4 MHz for the GOES DCS. Engineers indicate that the signal strength of the proposed terrestrial commercial transmitter is over a million times stronger than a DCS downlink to earth system station, which can cause DCS receiver electronics to function improperly.

Ventura County urges the FCC not to move forward with this action unless adequate protection zones are extended to all areas of the nation where GOES/GOES-R signals are transmitted or received. Such protection is crucial in avoiding the disruption of vital information used to ensure that the nation's economic health, safety and security interests are safeguarded. Without significant research customized to our use of GOES/GOES-R Ventura County is not confident disruptive interference can be avoided and we will continue to oppose this effort for spectrum sharing.

**Such a clear risk of significant interference to DCS users, who range across multiple areas of the economy and public safety functions, in addition to the nation's flood and hydrologic warning industry, is simply not acceptable.**

Ventura County respectfully requests that the FCC:


1. Delay the comment process on this proceeding. Given the vast array of citizens that could be impacted by these decisions, due to their potential impact on public safety, it is important that there be appropriate communication with the full range of citizens and industry segments impacted before this decision is made.

The FCC cannot automatically assume that hydrological users are watching the proceedings for Federal frequency actions for a satellite that is about to go into operation that will relay water and flood data. Entities that depend upon the warnings may or may not be aware of the use of 1675-1680 MHz on GOES/GOES-R to convey this data;

2. Provide protection and priority for the GOES/GOES-R satellite downlink 1675-1680 MHz spectrum band;
3. Require a "prove-it-will-work" period of several years showing that high-power commercial wireless service systems can safely co-occupy the nationally critical hydrometeorological spectrum without interrupting GOES/GOES-R downlink services; and
4. Require a clear and fair process between the wireless service companies and the impacted federal and non-federal agencies for resolving spectrum use conflicts when they arise.

On behalf of Ventura County, the hydrologic warning community and the thousands of citizens we serve, I want to thank you for the opportunity to express our concerns on this important issue.

Sincerely,



Ronald Marotto P.H.  
Supervising Hydrographer  
Ventura County Watershed Protection District  
800 South Victoria Avenue  
Ventura, CA 93009-1610  
[www.vcwatershed.org](http://www.vcwatershed.org)  
805-654-2044